

FAD OF BRONZE FOOTWEAR

THE SEASON'S ADDITIONS TO WOMAN'S STOCK OF SHOES.

Summer Comfort in Bronze Leather—Toes Pointed, Heels High in Modish Shoe Models—Slippers and Other Dressy Footwear—Vogue of Suede.

The summer girl needs a surprising number of shoes and slippers in her outfit nowadays and each year seems to swell the number required by launching some supplementary fad, some new shoe which will not take the place of any of the old list, but cannot be resisted.

This spring it is perhaps the bronze shoe which among new footwear makes the strongest bid for popularity, and the fad has more in its favor than many another. In the first place the bronze leather in good quality—and buying any other quality is poor economy—is tremendously comfortable for summer wear. Even in the most substantial bronze oxfords the leather has a peculiar lightness and softness, and on a hot day walking shoes of this type will be found the coolest and most comfortable thing in one's supply of footwear.

The bronze leather is now furnished so that it may be easily cleaned and polished, so the old reproach of perishableness is removed from it, and although it will not stand rough wear as well as tan, russet or black leather it will give very fair service. Worn with bronze silk hose to match such walking shoes are smart and less conspicuous than the long favored tan shoe, but the latter has by no means been shoved aside by the newcomer and many women still prefer the substantial and durable tan shoe for all ordinary wear, reserving bronze leather for dressy slippers or pumps.

There are innumerable styles in these dressy models, but among them a shape with pointed toe, very high wooden heel, gracefully curved tip and vamp line and a small curved oblong buckle matching the bronze tone is a favorite. A shape very much on this order but with pointed colonial tongue is also liked.

There is little change in the general lines of the modish footwear. The toe remains pointed and the heel is a high Cuban or a well balanced Louis shape.



TAN SHOES, SHOES OF BRONZE LEATHER AND OF COLORED SUEDE.

much more comfortable than the traditional Louis model. Only in detail is there novelty and even here the smartest shoes and slippers and boots are, as is usually the case, the most conservative. Exaggerations in footwear seldom succeed with the well dressed woman, who makes up for her reserve in this respect by demanding perfection of quality and out and extravagance of supply.

The ordinary oxford, with eyelets varying in number and in size, the pump and the colonial shoe with ribbon or buckle are still the popular walking shoes. A

button oxford fastening with two buttons is neat and good looking if properly fitted and finds considerable favor.

The two or three buckle garden tie too has its admirers and is made up in the tan, black and bronze leathers for walking shoes. The two buckle model, finished by two straps crossing the instep and fastening through two neat rectangular buckles in the color of the leather, is the smartest of its kind.

Subtle shoes continue their vogue, though a less satisfactory shoe for general wear, in all respects save that

of comfort, it is difficult to imagine. There are, of course, methods for cleaning such leathers, but they show soil with distressing readiness and one seldom sees them looking in perfect condition after the first wearing.

Nevertheless, as has been said, women like them, and in gray, brown and black they are much worn, as are suede boots. White suede ties and pumps too are demanded and there is an immense sale of white oxfords, white pumps, etc., in all available materials.

White duck or canvas, white buckskin, white calf and the fine white cravenetted cotton which has to some extent superseded canvas are all liked. For rough summer use the white canvas and cravenette are possibly the first choice, though buckskin is smarter and while costing more at the start will wear and clean splendidly.

The white buckskin tennis shoe is a universal favorite and many oxford and pump models are shown in it.

For dressy wear this white smooth surface leather is preferred; and an oxford of fine supple white calf, made with toe de-

cidely pointed and high leather covered heel, is considered a correct dress shoe, though one or two eyelet ties and pumps in this same white leather are equally correct.

Occasionally you see a white shoe with black patent leather trimmings, and there are striking white shoes with heels and buckles or heels and lacings of color, but while such a shoe may be worked into a costume color scheme attractively, bizarre footwear, as we have intimated, is seldom worn enthusiastically by the extremely fastidious, and if worn at all is reserved for house or evening use.

Patent leather has more rivals than it once had for dressy street wear and is much less popular for house wear than it was before the extravagant idea that shoes and slippers must match the costume obtained such a hold upon the feminine mind, but it still has a front place in the ranks of fashionable shoe leathers, and the soft, thin patent kid is not so uncomfortable in hot weather as was the original patent leather.

For evening wear the satin slipper matching the frock and finished by a little buckle or bow is leader, but nothing more uncomfortable than a satin slipper was ever devised for woman's torture, and it seems almost impossible to obtain a well fitted pair of slippers in this material, so women seek refuge from satin tyranny when they can in soft comfortable suede or kid.

Very pretty slippers in these leathers are to be found in white and whenever a white slipper is admissible they may be pressed into service, but even in this day of wonderful leather dyeing it is not possible to match light hues perfectly in leather, and only the satin slipper can meet the requirements.

For a dressy house slipper not intended to match any one frock the bronze slipper has to a considerable extent supplanted the once regnant patent leather, and gray suede is well liked for this purpose.

Beaded toes and straps, the beading matching the leather in color, are still worn, and in bronze are effective.

Silk ribbon ties with fine cord running lengthwise of the ribbon is the chic tie for the low shoe and wears well.

The new shoe trees with solid toe, ball heel and a stout steel band between have almost altogether taken the place of the old solid wood trees save for very heavy shoes or boots. They will not stretch the shoe as the adjustable wooden trees did, but they answer all purposes for light feminine footwear and are not nearly so heavy and bulky as the old trees.

Some of the fashionable shoe makers sell a tree whose toe is of thin, hollow perforated metal, the idea being to allow perfect ventilation of the leather or satin when the shoe or slipper is off the foot.

THE HAND POLISHED GIRL

TO BE MERELY WELL GROOMED NOT ENOUGH.

Hair, Hands, Neck, Arms and Ankles Burnished Till They Glow—Beauty With a High Finish—Half a Day Required for the Process—Eye Lessons.

"I'm just a polisher," said a woman, setting down her black bag and opening it to examine the contents. "It used to be that the well groomed woman held her own in society, but now it isn't grooming so much as it is hand polishing that counts. The best groomed woman is the woman that is most highly polished."

"Don't imagine that the polishing or burnishing is a merely mechanical process or that it can be done quickly. As a rule we allow half a day to the task of getting a woman into a well polished, glossy state, and if she has never been through with the experience before we allow a whole day."

"The well burnished woman can truthfully assert that a great deal of the refinement of ages has been put into the process by which she became beautiful. To burnish the hair properly requires the wisdom of the Orient, and to make the skin shine with just the right lustre takes a secret learned in Egypt."

"I usually begin with the hair because it holds its gloss well for several days after it has been done. I believe that a woman's hair would stay permanently glossy if she were to go over it twice a week for a few months. At the end of that period the natural oils of the hair would begin to show forth and the hair would not soon get dull and dry."

"Unmeaning hair is one of the trials of the fashionable woman groom. I have been a groom for several years, here and in London, and my worst trial has been found in the meaningless hair which is on so many women's heads. I call drab hair unmeaning, particularly if it is dry and inclined to fly. It has no character and it is impossible to make a woman look nice if her hair is of that variety."

"I take this meaningless hair and I shampoo it until it is clean. After the dust is out of a woman's hair the burnishing can begin. I perform the work with a piece of velvet."

"In my little handbag are three pads, of velvet, silk and chambray. These pads are really little bags filled with sachet and sawdust. The outer covering can be slipped off as you would slip off a pillow case. In this manner I always have a fresh pad for each patient."

"I take the pad and drop some oil of rose geranium upon it, or if the patient will pay the bill I use attar of rose. Then I part off the hair and brush it softly with the pad. The Japanese women have this way of making the hair shine. It soon gets a beautiful lustre which without being oily holds its own for several days."

"American women do not like oily hair, so the secret of hair burnishing lies in putting on just a single drop of oil. The friction of the soft silk pad does the rest. The hair soon glows with a series of mellow lights that bring out all the natural tones."

"I advise the woman who cannot hire a burnisher to part off her own hair and polish it with a little perfume rubbed in the palm of her hand. A drop of oil of jasmine will answer the purpose, but attar of rose is really the best."

"The polishing of the face is so wonderful a process that only a poem can do justice to it. I take the skin, no matter how wrinkled and faded, and a little steaming to make it clear and clean I go to work on the polishing process."

"To polish the face so as to take out the wrinkles requires a certain amount of very soft cold cream. Any good cold cream will do, but it must be thinned so that it is almost milky in its consistency. I like cream of milk best of all, and when I can obtain it I get a little bottle of the whole cream and warm it slightly to make it still softer to the touch. It is then ready to use."

"I spread it all over the face and then I work it in with the finger tips. It takes a little time to work a faceful of cream into the pores so that it does not show. Sometimes I work two or three faces into the pores in a single sitting, and then I tell the patient to rub her face with the warm palms of her own hands as a finisher. The skin gradually plumps out and the wrinkles disappear."

"I don't want a greasy face," said a patient to me as I worked a handful of cream into her skin.

"Your face will not be greasy," I replied.

"Indeed it was not, for I worked the cream until it had all disappeared. Then I spread a silk handkerchief over the woman's face and bade her rub her skin with it as rapidly as possible. The silk took off the superfluous cream and reduced the shine. Then before she went away I treated a little powder into her complexion."

"Powder is necessary to the preservation of the skin. It fills the tired out pores and it keeps the face young and pretty. The woman who does not powder makes a mistake."

"The burnishing of the hands is a wonderful thing. The hands are washed and dried and some rose hand lotion is rubbed into them. Then they are massaged until they look young."

"It is strange to see how quickly the hands will respond to the treatment. The hands grow old very rapidly, and to keep them young is a great task, but it is a task that no woman can afford to neglect."

"The skin of the hands should glow slightly. The hands of a girl have that soft lustre that is admirable, and the hands of the grown woman can be made to take it on after a time."

"As for the nails, they should be polished. I know that it has been a fad to have unpainted nails, but glossy nails mean health, they mean youth, they mean vigor and they mean beauty. Examine the nails of a child of 12 and they will fairly startle you with their glow."

"I take first a brush and soap, then I take clear hot water and pour it in this I follow with a very slight rub with pumice stone to make the nails smooth. Then I fill my hand with a good nail powder and go to work on the nails. I give a high natural polish. I don't use a rose paste, as the friction of my palms generally makes the nails sufficiently rosy."

"The professional burnisher soon finds that polishing is not such desperately hard work, but she must understand her stroke. A light and delicate touch very persistent touch is necessary."

"In polishing the nails I take one finger at a time and, holding my hand high, I come down with a sort of soft blow upon the finger nail. Each blow makes it brighter and prettier in finish and soon I find that the nail is burnished. It does not take a great deal of nail powder and the polish stays a long time."

"The burnishing of the Dutch neck is something that requires study. So many women wear the Dutch neck these days and so many necks are much too Dutch to be pretty. My job lies in making the neck and throat nice."

"I take the Dutch neck and rub oil into it. I then soap it and scour it. There is something about the burnish neck that seems to require scouring. It is strange but true that the neck needs scrubbing even more than the face."

"I take a coarse flesh brush to do it justice. I scrub the neck until it glows. Then I massage it with high swift strokes that leave it lobster red. As the red tones down the neck is a pale flesh color and as smooth as velvet."

"It is unfortunately a thing that must be done often. The neck soon gets dull and out of sorts again."

"In all my experience in burnishing I think the most wonderful results are obtained by the burnishing of the teeth. I know a dentist would object to the term, but it is the only way to describe the really great transformation to be wrought by an actual massage of the teeth with some good bleach, such as peroxide of hydrogen, or even the juice of a lemon diluted with water."

"I believe that a little hand work is worth a great deal to the skin. In Egypt,

you know, the ladies make their faces soft and glowing by rubbing the skin with sweet perfumes. The complexion seems to absorb the oils and to bloom after an application."

"It was in India that I learned how to make the arms resemble jewels. A lady of Calcutta showed me how to make the arms very white, so white that they are almost blue, by using a cut fig dipped in lemon or lime."

"I have bleached arms so that the fashionable turquoise matrix could be worn next the skin. It was an India woman who told me how to deepen the tint of the skin and make it pretty for the wearing of rubies. The correct skin for rubies is the olive skin. A pale skin looks dull, but the true olive complexion shines when rubies are next to it."

"Only a few days ago a girl woman came in to have her ankles polished. She had

played golf until they were rough and chapped and discolored, and now she wanted to be able to wear openwork hosiery again. We took her in hand and after bleaching her ankles we polished them with the juice of lettuce leaves followed by lime juice until they began to be the right shade."

"There are those who burnish the eyes, so to speak, by putting certain harmless lotions into them, but I hesitate about undertaking so delicate a task. I advise my dull eyed patients to go to bed an hour earlier and to save their eyes at twilight time."

"This lesson is by no means all that could be said on the subject of burnishing, but it will give the home burnisher something to do until she has mastered the art of making the hair, hands, neck, arms and ankles glow as they ought to glow."

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WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN NORWAY.

Miss Gina Krog, a Pioneer, Tells What Her Sex Has Gained.

Miss Gina Krog, the most prominent Norwegian delegate to the quinquennial meeting of the National Council of Women, which is to be held in Toronto this month, started the first Woman's Rights Association in Norway more than twenty-five years ago in Christiania. The organization, now known as the Equal Suffrage League, was instrumental in procuring the ballot for women. On her way to Toronto Miss Krog stopped in New York for several weeks.

"I couldn't come to America without seeing at least a part of the States," she said to a SUN reporter. "On the other side we are not only interested in you as a nation, but we are anxious to see just what you are going to do about giving women the ballot."

"The women of Norway have had municipal suffrage and been eligible for all municipal offices for the last nine years, and next fall we will exercise our rights as full voters for the first time. Though we speak of it as universal suffrage we don't really have the same rights to the ballot as the men have at present."

"Before 1868 the men of Norway had suffrage with the taxation qualification. On that date they got universal suffrage. Next fall the women of Norway will begin to vote just about on the same terms as the men did before 1868, with the advantage that married women can vote on the taxes paid by their husbands and unmarried women on those paid by their parents. That is better than the men started with, you see."

"The women of Norway have served as jurymen for upward of five years. Often a woman is elected as foreman. We serve in all sorts of cases, just as the men do. They look upon us women of Norway as being interested in the welfare of our country aside from our sex. We have no children's court as yet. In its place we have a body of officers, men and women, elected by the municipa-

authorities, to look after the welfare of the children."

"There may be women elected to Parliament next fall, but I hardly expect it. You see with us the Conservative party is very much stronger than the Liberal or the Social Democrats. Our ablest women, those who might be elected to Parliament, belong to the Liberals. I hardly expect them to get in."

"Subtle things we who have worked for suffrage in Norway have noticed—that a good many women held back, refused us their assistance; but now that the work is accomplished they come forward with enthusiasm and are eager to take part in it. I believe the same will be found to be true here in the States."

"The women of Norway were very much gratified by the Parliament showing enough appreciation of our work to vote money for me to come to Toronto. Though I represent the women of Norway, I am sent by the Government, and in that way I am the official delegate of my country."

"I have been asked to speak a great many times, and if only I could multiply the hours in each day I would be glad to accept all such invitations. I am eager to tell what suffrage, municipal suffrage, has done for Norway. I don't mean only the women of Norway, but the whole country."

"It seems a shame to me that the women of the larger part of your country have nothing whatever to say about the way the Government is administered, even when they pay taxes on thousands, sometimes millions of dollars worth of property. I am going to speak before the Norwegian women living here in New York, and I shall not only give them an account of what we are doing over there in their old home; but I shall urge them to exert themselves and assist the women of the States to get similar privileges."

Rose That Changes Its Color.

From Le Petit Jardin.
White in the shade, red in the sun, such is the twofold character that has given a name to the chameleon rose. At night or when it is carried into a dark room it assumes a waxlike whiteness. This does not occur abruptly, but the petals first pass through a bluish tint, which rapidly changes into a very pale rose, and finally ends by becoming the purest white. Then, if it is taken into bright sunlight, with the greatest rapidity it resumes the scarlet tint of the most brilliant rose.
This horticultural phenomenon comes from Japan, but country of origin is lost and wind horticulturists.

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